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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/575,974	08/31/2006	Mu-Hyun Jin	B-5950PCT 623428-3	8899
36716	7590 12/04/2007	EXAMINER		
LADAS & PARRY 5670 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, SUITE 2100			SIMMONS, CHRIS E	
LOS ANGELI	LOS ANGELES, CA 90036-5679		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1614	
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			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
	•		12/04/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary	10/575,974	JIN ET AL.				
omee near cumulary	Examiner	Art Unit				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app	Chris E. Simmons ears on the cover sheet with the cover	1614 correspondence address				
Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period with the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION B6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. (D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
,	1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>15 November 2007</u> .					
	,					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) 6 and 7 is/are withdra 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 10.	epted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se ion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ijected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		•				
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s) 1) ⊠ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) □ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) ☑ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/15/2007.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	ate				

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DETAILED ACTION

Applicants' arguments, filed 11/09/2007, have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive. Rejections and/or objections not reiterated from previous office actions are hereby withdrawn. The following rejections and/or objections are either reiterated or newly applied. They constitute the complete set presently being applied to the instant application.

RESPONSE TO ARGUMENTS

Applicant argues that the amended claims where R is no longer possibly hydrogen and is directed to only methoxy or 3-methyl-2-butenyl and, therefore, are directed to subject matter that is no longer anticipated or obviously rendered by previous reference, JP 2001131050.

Applicants' arguments, filed 11/09/2007, have been fully considered and they are persuasive regarding previous rejections. The rejections based on the reference above are withdrawn.

RESPONSE TO AMENDMENTS

The following rejections have been necessitated by Applicant's newly amended claims.

Election/Restrictions

Newly amended claims 5-6 are directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed for the following reasons: the compounds

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encompassed by claims 1 and 2 can be used in a materially different process. For example, they can be used in collagen synthesis assays.

Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits. Accordingly, claims 6-7 are withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

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under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 2002/0016358 A1 ('358) in view of the abstract for Park et al. ("Chemical Constituents of the Fruit of Citrus junos"; Natural Product Sciences (2000):179-182.).

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art (MPEP 2141.01)

'358 discloses a cosmetic composition in the form of a lotion or cream and having anti-wrinkle properties (abstract) comprising citrus junos (¶ 0035).

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims (MPEP 2141.02) '358 does not expressly disclose a compound encompassed by the formulas in claims 1 and 2, namely, 9-hydroxy-4-methoxypsoralen (i.e., where R is methoxy).

Finding of prima facie obviousness

Park et al. disclose 9-hydroxy-4-methoxypsoralen is a natural component found in citrus junos.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to make the claimed invention.

Rational and Motivation (MPEP 2142-2143)

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been obvious because a person of ordinary skill in the art has good reason to pursue the known options within his or her technical grasp. If this leads to the anticipated success, then the method is

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not of innovation but of ordinary skill and common sense. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings in each reference to obtain the invention as specified in claims.

It is commonly practiced in the art of topical compositions to optimize the utility of a composition by altering concentrations of its ingredients. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to optimize the topical composition of '358 by altering concentrations of 9-hydroxy-4-methoxypsoralen by altering the concentration of the citrus junos. Unless there is an illustration of criticality of the claimed concentration, the claimed invention of claim 3 lacks patentability.

A reference is good not only for what it teaches by direct anticipation but also for what one of ordinary skill in the art might reasonably infer from the teachings. (*In re Opprecht* 12 USPQ 2d 1235, 1236 (Fed Cir. 1989); *In re Bode* 193 USPQ 12 (CCPA) 1976). In light of the forgoing discussion, the Examiner concludes that the subject matter defined by the instant claims would have been obvious within the meaning of 35 USC 103(a). From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole was *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

No claims are allowed.

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Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chris E. Simmons whose telephone number is (571) 272-9065. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 7:30 - 5:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ardin Marschel can be reached on (571) 272-0718. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1900.

Chris Simmons Patent Examiner AU 1614

November 20, 2007

ARDIN H. MARSCHEL SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER